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Mycological Bulletin

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W. A. Kellerman, Ph. D., Ohio State University
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BY WAY OF EXPLANATION

We are indebted again to Mr. G. D. Smith for an account and a picture of a very interesting thing. When you first find it in some shady place you will be puzzled to know whether it is phalloid, a puff-ball, or "egg" of something else, but it will prove to be a *Phallogaster*.

For the mushroom literature to report in this number we have decided to select Professor Beardslee's interesting comments on the *Lepiotas* of Sweden as compared with related forms in America, an article that was published last year in the *Journal of Mycology*. The mushrooms for the most part are cosmopolitan and studies of material in Europe is therefore apropos,—especially interesting if in the classic ground where Fries, the first great mycologist, collected and studied the species.

The note from the *Youth's Companion* touching a mycological bureau, will be read with interest.

PHALLOGASTER SACCATUS

G. D. SMITH, AKRON, OHIO.

This plant is rare in the United States. When young it somewhat resembles a tuber or a pear.

When I first met it, I took it at once to be a *Phalloid*, and its general appearance suggested to me the name of "*Phallus tuberosa*", but upon investigation, I found it had previously been given its present name, as printed above.

There has been some doubt about *Phallogaster saccatus* being a phalloid, but a close examination will show the same greenish gleba which, upon decay, gives forth an odor that can not be surpassed by any of the phalloids.

It also has the same spores and the same basidia and deliquesces in the same way. The center is white and somewhat translucent.

When it ripens, this whole central mass deliquesces and disappears, while the gleba also deliquesces, but clings to the inner